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BACKGAMMON BOARDS, fitted with dice boxes and men.
MOGUL AND CLUB CARDS, best quality and various patterns.

The stock of the following is constantly being replenished:
PENS in Quill, Steel, Bone, Silver and Gold.
PENCIL CASES AND PENHOLDERS in Gold, Silver and Ivory.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ENGINEERS' AND SURVEYORS' ATTENTION is respectfully invited to the following Instruments, &c., which will be found of superior quality, and remarkably cheap, considering the value of such stock in India:—

PRISMATIC COMPASSES, 3½ and 4 inches, with silver ring, &c., of perfect construction. Rs. 60 and	70 0
POCKET COMPASSES, about 20 different kinds, from Rs. 7 to	10 0
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES, best Electrum Rs. 25	0
SHEATH COMPASS with divided scale	22 0
UNIVERSAL SUN DIAL in Mahogany box	60 0
DUMEY LEVEL.—10 inches with magnetic compass, spirit tubes, adjusting screws &c., complete and in perfect order, with fittings and extras in a case .220	0
DUMPY LEVEL, 14 inches, similar to the above Instrument,—fitted case 275	0
SOPWITH'S STAFF, 14 feet Mahogany, strongly bound with Brass,—in three divisions sliding upon the principle of a telescope 45	0
RECORDS STAFF, 14 feet, of best Mahogany,—outside split, hinged and capped with solid metal; inlet plumb-bob at side, metallic stool and chain, &c., complete 50	0
GRAVITT'S STAFF, 17 feet, of Mahogany,—three distinct lengths fitted to join end on end:—inlet plumb-bob at side, with metal screw clamps, &c., complete 45	0
SMALL CASES OF INSTRUMENTS Rs. 7 to	10 0
CASES OF BOXWOOD PROTRACTING SCALES, 12 inches scales double bevelled, divided and figured in a manner to 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and figures cut in the event match in a strong Mahogany box, with offsets to with lock and key, partitioned, &c., 28	0
PLOTTING SCALES of Ivory and Ebony, 12 inches long, with 2 inch offsets, fitted in box, all 12 complete, from Rs. 6 to	90 0
PLOTTING SCALES singly 12 inch Rs. 3 each, sets to match, any scale	1 0
Brass Ruling Parallel Rules, 12 inches	1 0
„ „ 18 „	27 0
„ „ 21 „	31 0
„ „ 24 „	36 0
„ „ 30 „ divided edges	4 100 0

*** A large stock of all kinds of Parallel Rules in Brass Ebony, and Ivory.

Ivory Handle Drawing Pen	3 0
„ „ Jointed	3 8
Ebony Handle Drawing Pen	2 8
Pocket Turn-in Compass, Electrum (or best German Silver)	26 0
Napier Compass, Electrum, very compact	22 0
Proportional Compass, 6 inches Electrum	25 0
Double-jointed Bows, Electrum	8 0
„ „ Needle Pointed	9 0
Proportional Callipers, Electrum	25 0
Road Pen with box of Wheels	10 0
Hair Divider Electrum 5 in	8 0
SPIRIT LEVELS, in Brass, with adjusting screw in Mahogany case, from Rs. 10 to	25 0
SPIRIT LEVELS, set in Ebony with Brass Surface Plate, 12 inches long	7 8
CIRCULAR PROTRACTORS, in Brass with Verniers, divided in Silver, fitted in Mahogany box complete	85 0
CIRCULAR PROTRACTORS, Brass, fitted in Mahogany case	21 0
RAILWAY CURVES, complete, in Mahogany cases	60 0
MARQUOIS SCALES, and set Squares, in Boxwood, extra thick for India in a Mahogany box	10 0
PROTRACTORS, in ivory, 6 inches	4 8
SPIRIT TUBES for Dumpy Levels, divided	10 0
METALLIC MEASURING TAPES; Chesterman's patent, with spring fold-in handles enclosed in red japanned leather cases:—	
100 feet Rs.	10
66 feet	8
50 feet	6

MOUNTED SECTION PAPER, thirteen inches wide,—holland and white union, per yard Rs. 1-4 and 1.

Antiquarian—Imperial—Elephant and other sizes of paper for Surveyors and Engineers' use.

TRACING VELLUM LINEN, Dowse's patent.—This valuable transparent medium has become of general use where copying and transfer work is to be done *well* and *quickly*. About 2,000 yards are now available, Rs. 1-4 per yard.

CHEAP INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS for departments where native draftsmen and mechanics are employed viz.—sectors or curves with two angles and a six-inch protractor, each 1-4; *taking a dozen at one time*, Rs. 12 per dozen.

BOXES OF COLORS, containing 10 of the most useful cakes of Water Colors, with an assortment of Brushes complete, in Box, each Rs. 1-4; *taking a dozen at one time*, Rs. 12 per dozen.

Boxwood Rules two feet; all kinds and qualities from Rs. 3 to 12 each.—Pear tree curves—Staff Papers for Sopwith's Staffs, &c. &c.

N. B.—Contracts entered into for supplying Scales, Angles, Compasses, &c., to pattern, made to any degree, size, &c., as in use in the different survey departments throughout India.

JUST LANDED, an INVOICE OF LONDON MADE Royal size—Medium size—and Foolscap

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

comprising the usual kinds suitable for offices and establishments generally, viz.

LEDGERS, hand-made paper, Royal size 6, 7 and 8 quires thick, bound in rough calf, at prices, each, from Rs. 18, 20, 25 to 30.

Size outside of LEDGER 13 inches by 19 inches by 3 inches (8 quires).

DAY BOOKS and JOURNALS similar to the above, a prices according to the quality of paper and number of quires

CASH BOOKS to match the above.

All the above are paged (folio'd) by single pages, and very strongly bound.

LEDGERS, hand and machine-made paper, 17 inches by 11 inches by 3 inches thick (6 quires), medium size, bound in rough calf (*English*), not labelled or ruled only faint lined.—*Prices as above.*

CASH BOOKS, DAY BOOKS, LETTER BOOKS, CONTRACTS BOOKS, &c. &c.

HALF BOUND FOOLSCAP SIZE LEDGERS, CASH BOOKS, &c.

All unruled with faint lines *(some are blank)*, at prices from one rupee per quire of thickness, in 3, 4, 5, and quires each.

OFFICE LETTER CLIPS.

LETTER CLIPS, with double springs; long 8 inch Brass Clip fixed to a wood slip on thick binder's board, strong and useful, each Rs. 1-4.

INVOICE FILES similar to the above, 12 by 8. Foolscap size, each Rs. 2.

N. B.—Taking large quantities at once, a discount given.

FOOLSCAP

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 25th November 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 2¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 2¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s 3d.
Calcutta	At sight	97
Madras	30 days' sight	97
China	60 Do. do.	212 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	130 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	235 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	Par.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	12 do.	6 prem.
Oriental Bank	250	2½ do.	38 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	60 prem
Chartered Bank of India, London and China	200	2½ do.	75 prem. [ex-div
Joint Stock Bank	250	5 do.	160 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	20	.....	40 prem.
Madras Bank	250	8 do.	60 pr. ct. pm.
Mercantile Bank	1,000	4½ do.	125 prem.
Bank of Egypt	7	.....	4 prem. [ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	500	4½ do.	53 pr. ct. pm. [ex-div.
Press Co.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	900 do.	Rs. 25,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 9,500 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	150 per share	Rs. 1,400 pm. p. share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A share	6,000	450 per share	Rs. 29,000 [per share] pm.
Do. B ,,	5,000	.....	
Frere Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 24,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-6	.....	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockji Pestonjee Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	50 dis.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 150 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving		.....	
Colaba Land Co.	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 75 prem.
Bonded Warehouse. House and Investment Company	600	.....	Rs. 29,000.
Bombay Shipping Co.	300	.....	Par.
Iron Ship Co.	1,500	.....	300 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	1,000	.....	Par.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	250	.....	50.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	200 dis.
	1,000	.....	100 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 102½
,, Loan 1835-36 ..... ,,
,, Loan 1842-43 94
,, Loan 1854-55 ..... ,,
New Five per Cent. Loan 102¾
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan ..... 111 prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each 10-3-3
Bank of England Notes 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars 240
Carolus 300
Mexican Dollars 225
German Crowns 213
Five-Franc Pieces ..... 208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver 100¼
Gold Leaf 16 9-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ..... £3 15s. 0d. to
,, (Seed) ..... £2 15s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
,, (Seed) £3 0 0
To China ..... offers.
To Clyde ..... offers.
To Hull ..... offers.
To Calcutta and back ..... Rs. 17 to 18

PRICE CURRENT (23rd Nov. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs 550 to 660
New Dholleras (ready)	,, 660 to 665
New Bengal cur, (ready)	,, 560 to 660
New Oomrawuttee	,, 540 to 645
New Compta, (ready.)	,, 640 to 642
New Dharwar Rangoonee	,, 620 to 625
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 635 to 640
New Veeravul	,, 635 to 645
New Kandeish	,, 625 to 630
New Pern cloth	,, 640 to 645
New Accote	,, 445 to 650
New Mangalore	,, 445 to 650
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,550 to Rs. 1,560	
SEED—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 3 to 7 4 per cwt	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6 9 to 6 10
Gingelly mixed (Black.. and White)	,, 32 to 33
	,, 37 to 38
Niger	,, 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Nov. 24	Columbian (s)	Grainger	Singapore Nov. 8 Penang 11 and Galle 18 Nov.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Portlandder 21 Nov.
	Latona	Anderson	Calcutta 9 Sept.
	Japan	Anderson	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Nov. 24	Lady Havelock	Neill	Liverpool.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Columbian*, from Singapore.—Mr. S. Mel's, and servant; Mr. Menteth; Mr. Boldwin's Syce; Mr. D. Walker; Mr. Valeri; Mr. Hamilton, and servant; and 65 natives.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Porebandar and Veraval.—29 natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Shenaha*, F. M. Gillham, bound to Canaanore and Calcutta.

Ship *Punjab*, J. Powin, bound to Cochin and Calcutta.

Ship *Robertson*, J. James, bound to Havre.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Shenaha*, for Canaanore, Cochin and Calcutta.

Ship *Elinor*, for Liverpool.

Steamer *Maharaj*, for Mangalore and Porebunder.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER 1863

For London.

Glaramara.—200 bales cotton, 709 cwt., Volkart Brothers; 500 boxes tea, 21,385 lbs., Ebram Soomar and Co.; 1 chest olibanum, 2¼ cwt., Mooljee Jewraz; 31 chests olibanum, 70½ cwt., Mooljee Jewraz.

For Liverpool.

Merchant Prince.—105 bales cotton, 367¼ cwt., Cursondas Valubdass; 123 bales hemp, 37 cwt., Soonderdas Mooljee; 56 bales wool, 128 cwt., Raeomjee Lucka.

Orissa.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jaitha Ladha.

Canova.—15 bales cotton, 52½ cwt., 40 bales wool, 120 cwt., Doongursee Tulsidas.

Elizabeth Ann Bright.—70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Hurgowandass Prangewon; 35 bales wool, 105 cwt., Heerjee Jaitsee and Co.; 600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Sudasbew Martin.

City of Shanghai.—53 bales munjeet, 273½ cwt., Stoehr Frieger and Co; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsee and Co.

Edendale.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., M. & M. Heerjee and Co.

Athene.—330 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., B. H. Cama; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jaitha Mooljee.

Clyde.—200 bales cotton, 600 cwt., Virdhaman Poonsee and Co.

Missouri.—54 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Tokersee Dowjee; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Nanjee Ruttonsee.

Sir J. Sandeville.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Hahneman.—198 bales cotton, 378 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsee and Co.

Sarah Sands.—7 bales cotton, 24½ cwt., Runchordas Canjee

Indian Queen.—16 bales wool, 48 cwt., Jumnadas Khoosaldass; 300 bags linseed, 450 cwt., Fulchen, Cooper and Co.; 150 rags cotton, 525 cwt., Mogjee Dossa; 101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Govindjee Mogjee.

James Smith.—1,030 bundles coir yarn, 126 cwt., Mowjee Jaitha.

Charger.—528 bales cotton, 1,848 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Manockjee Dadabhoy.

India.—200 bales cotton, 600 cwt., Khetsee Heerjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Senjee Nensee and Co.; 6 bales cotton, 21 cwt., Dyal Veerjee; 92 bales cotton, 322 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsy and Co.; 156 bales cotton, 546 cwt., Poonay Vellejee; 75 bales cotton, 225 cwt., Khattow Khimjee.

Admiral Lyons.—190 bales cotton, 380 cwt., S. Narren and Co.; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., B. H. Cama; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nesserwanjee Jamsetjee.

Bates Family.—8 bales cotton, 28 cwt., Chuttoorbhooz Hurry; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Roysee Lalljee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Hormusjee Cursetjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Damjee Narren.

Jane Jack Mitchell.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Sudasew Martin.

Japanese.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., B. H. Cama; 3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt., Lyon Brothers and Co.

Camperdown.—100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Goculdass Liladher.

James Smith.—Loose buffaloe horns, 100 cwt., Mohamedin Soomarkhan.

Flying Venus.—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Valubdass Comjee; 100 bales cotton, 500 cwt., Pestonjee Ardashir Eduljee; 115 bales cotton, 374 cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Hirjee.

Oriental.—13 bales cotton, 42 cwt., Dinshaw Pereshaw.

Helen Scott.—92 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Hurry Bhanjee; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Ruttonjee Roopjee.

Elemore.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Madowjee Gulabhoy; 450 bales cotton, 1,575 cwt., Purseram Valubdass; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ranchordass Coosal; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Jadowjee Calidas.

Rebina.—50 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Souza, Pinto and Co.; 300 bags linseed, 450 cwt., Pudomay Virjee.

Duc de Malakoff.—116 bags pepper, 116 cwt., Jules, Siegford and Co.; 250 bags coffee, 525 cwt., Donabhoy Cursetjee.

Berthe St. Louise.—1,200 bags linseed, 1,800 cwt., Sudasew Martin.

Ville de Lima.—45 bags black pepper, 5¾ cwt., M. Rogers and Co.; 67 bales manjeet, 121 cwt., Noormahomed Datoobhoy Sons and Co.

Rozana.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Nesrpar Mooljee.

For Marseilles.

Nama Vidal.—105 bales cotton, 367¼ cwt, Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—2 chests Cashmere shawls, 155 pieces, M. Hassoon Amadally.

For Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—2 bundles Cashmere shawls, 60 pieces, Hajee Mahomed Bauker.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *United Service.*—15 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Terrum Bhimraz; 2 boxes goolmoglee. Manockjee Nusserwanjee; 32½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Noordin and Co.

Steamer *Viola.*—4 chests herabole, 10½ cwt., Hajeebhoy Lalljee; 50 packages cloves, 55 cwt., Dawjee Loolha.

Steamer *China.*—1 box goolmoglee Lallcobhoy Moolchund; 25 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vussonj: 23 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewlall Motilall; 66 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Viola.*—20 cases rose water, 980 bottles. Hajee Ahmed Ebram.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *China.*—1 chest China piece goods, 86 pieces, Furuslam Ramjeedass.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Dalhousie	
4. Goolanar	
5. Hugh Rose	
6. Snake	
7. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[s. l. signifies "commenced sailing."]

FOR LONDON.

810 Gosforth, Wight—Grey & Co.
795 Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co. (s. l. Oct. 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson & Co. (s. l. Nov. 5)
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co. (s. l. Oct. 16)
605 Athen et, Seale. (s. l. Nov. 13)
1104 Camperdown, Houston—R. Scovell and Co. (s. l. Oct. 22)
1232 Canova, Brown—W. Nicol & Co. (s. l. Nov. 14)
1059 Charger, Smyth—Stearns Hobart and Co. (s. l. Nov. 12
990 City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co. (s. l. Nov. 6)
580 Clyde, Woodage—E. Bates & Co. (s. l. Nov. 14)
590 Edendale, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co. (s. l. Oct. 11)
1091 Elphiatet Greeley—F. Hormusjee Sons (s. l. Sept. 22)
1020 Elizabeth A. Bright, Starkey—Lawrence & Co. (s. l. Nov. 3)
1503 Flying Venus, H. Lister—E. Bates & Co. (s. l. Oct. 6)
857 Elinor, Bowden—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1168 Glasgow, Taylor—Graham & Co. (s. l. Nov. 20)
1328 Hahneman, Philipson—W. Nicol & Co. (s. l. Oct. 3)
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.
1168 India, Guthrie—W. & A. Graham & Co. (s. l. Oct. 14)
952 Indian Queen, Jago—J. Clover and Co. (s. l. Nov. 16)
1845 Inkerman, Graham—Schwabe Machines. (s. l. Oct. 15)
1198 James Smith, Fewour—D. Sorabjee & Co. (s. l. Nov. 12.)
792 Japanese, T. Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co. (s. l. Nov. 4)
994 Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell. (s. l. Nov. 13)
713 Maharatta, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co. (s. l. Oct. 8)
1745 Merchant Prince, Tra,—R. Scovell & Co. (s. l. Oct. 14)
844 Minnehaha, Morgan—Burjorjee & Co. (s. l. Sept. 25)
1189 Monarch, Calhoun—Dadabhoy Sorabjee & Co. (s. l. Oct. 16)
1669 Oriental, J. Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee. (s. l. Sept. 22)
649 Orissa, Nyass—Finlay, Clark and Co.
1435 Pera, Tweedie—Lawrence & Co. (s. l. Oct. 19)
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co. (s. l. Oct. 6)
1345 Sir John Mandeville, R. Steuart & Co. (s. l. Nov. 4)
1152 Tythonus, Alexander—R. Steuart & Co. (s. l. Nov. 4)

FOR HAVRE.

433 Berthe et Louise, Donabhoy Merwanjee & Co. (s. l. Nov. 13)
455 Duc de Malakoff, Seurdaux—D. Cursetjee (s. l. Oct. 20)
841 Naval Brigade, Stewart—Lawrence & Co. (s. l. Oct. 14)
573 Rozeau—W. Nicol & Co. (s. l. Nov. 19)

FOR CHINA.

993 United Service, (s) Gulne. (s. l. Nov. 12.)
884 Voila, Thompson—Ewart, Latham & Co. (s. l. Oct. 3)

FOR MADRAS.

134 Parsee, Burke—Moulmein, Cooke & Co.

FOR MANILLA.

1023 Agenoria, Jones (s), Sharp—Cohen & Co. (s. l. Oct. 16)
665 Sparkling—Fenn, Nacoda—H. S. Sidick. (s. l. Sept. 23)

FOR CALCUTTA.

123 Sir Robert Peel, Crighton—Ewart, Latham & Co. (s. l. Nov. 16)
676 Citadel, Aziz, Moats. (s. l. Nov. 18)
26 Giovanni Scropelli, Rogeo.
806 Shen Shah, Dullam.

FOR KURRACHEE.

560 Tilly, Tounton. (s. l. Nov. 19)

FOR MADRAS.

545 Noma Vidal (s), Rustan—Cursetjee & Co (s. l. Nov. 18)

FOR PENANG.

807 Ayesuise, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
Brereton Apcar (s). Smith.
Berenice (s), Burns.
277 Bombay (s), —C. Nesserwanjee. (For sale.)
396 Brierley, Russell—Lyon Brothers & Co.
534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoe.
297 Dudhoy, Nacoda—Mahomedboy Oomedboy.
1449 Edinburgh, Petersen, Simons, Hobart & Co.
638 Faize Allum, Stafford
291 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Maaskhund
905 Futtay Allum.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
1200 Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.
958 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
1010 Lotus, Anderson, Comber Son & Co.
30 Mahomed Sax, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
624 Maria Grey, Henderson.
807 Murkee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
Meharej (s), J. Kidder.
204 Peri, Nacoda.
159 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
365 Rebecca Shephard, Somers.
Satellite.
537 Shah Jehan, Herit.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Rehar, Dundas.
1366 China.
Jeddo, Curling.
1496 Malta G. Hyde.
544 Nepaul, (s) Curling.
Ore, Parish.
1850 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1240 Simla. (under repair.)
742 Singapore.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christina, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

590 Anna Henderson, Kimslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

849 Lascothes (Prus.) Banter,—Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of November 15, announced the arrivals of the *Moulmein*, Irvine, from Akyab 11th November, touched at Chittagong 12th November; *Newcastle*, Symons, from Portsmouth 23rd July; *Success*, Saysegh, from Bourbon 3rd Oct.; *Sea Horse*, Carey, from Liverpool 23rd July and *Hypatia*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 24.

Newport, Lieutenant C. E., Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Neemuch.

GARRISON ORDERS.—Nov. 24TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

A Committee, composed as follows will assemble to-morrow at 6½ A.M. at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state, quality and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison, and such other Stores as may be submitted by the Commissariat Officer for their inspection:—

President.—Major Muter, 21st Regiment N. I.
Members.—One Subaltern 103rd Regiment, and Quarter Master 21st Regiment N. I.

The 18th R giment will be held in readiness to embark in two or more Divisions under detailed instructions from the Deputy Quarter Master General.

The 1st Division with Head Quarters will embark on the 3rd proximo.

With reference to para 5, of Garrison Orders of the 21st instant, the 18th Regiment N. I., will parade for Light Infantry drill to-morrow morning after escalading.

The Barrack Master at the Presidency has permission to entertain 7 Rascoons to protect the Bungalows, Barracks, and out Buildings at Colaba vacated by Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 23rd Nov. 1863.

The following promotions and appointments by Her Majesty in the Troops serving in this command are republished in accordance with General Order by the Commander-in-Chief in India, dated 3rd February 1852:—

Extract from *London Gazette*, of 9th October 1863.

3rd Regiment of Drago n Guards.—Quarter Master Serjeant Samuel Dean to be Quarter Master, vice Othovialis, who retires upon half pay, dated 9th October 1863

4th Regiment of Foot.—Lieut. Augustus Charles Twemy man to be Captain by purchase, vice John William Maddox who retires, dated 9th October 1860.

Ensign Morton Frederick Thrupp to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Twentyman, dated 9th October 1863.

Edward Samuel Bruce, Gentleman, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Thrupp, dated 9th October 1863.

25th Foot.—Staff Assistant Surgeon James Watt, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice John Smeaton Adamy, M.D., deceased, dated 9th October 1863.

109th Foot.—The Commission of Ensign Thomas Verity Shepherd to be ante-dated to 3rd December 1861, which will give him rank in the Regiment next below Ensign George Simpson.

Private J. Lorpey of the Unattached List, employed in the Meteorological Department, is promoted to Serjeant, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 492 of the 3rd September 1862.

The undermentioned Officer has passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee Staff Test.

Ensign R. W. W. Greenlow, General List, attached to 18th Regiment N. I.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 24th Nov. 1863.

The Commander of the *Zenobia* was permitted to enter James Lennox A. B. for that vessel from 20th instant to complete complement.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Kurrachee, on the 13th November, the wife of Mr. A. J Molloy, S. R., of a son.

At Jessore, on the 13th November, the wife of James Cockburn, Esq., Bengal Police, of a son.

At Calicut, on the 8th November, the wife of Mr. E. W Cumberland, Post Master, of a daughter.

At Ootacamund, on the 10th November, the wife of Captain Charles J. A. Deane, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Mark's Church, Akyab, on the 5th November, by the Revd. Mr. Marks, William Dunn, Esq., C. S., to Army Hester Clopin, third surviving daughter of the late John George Crowe, Esq.

At Hongkong, on the 24th October, Robert Snell, Inspector of Police, to Lee Akun, of Canton.

DEATHS.

At Gowhatty, on the 6th November, the infant daughter of Captain W. T. Fagan, Bengal Staff Corps.

At the General Hospital, Calcutta, on the 12th November, Assistant Surgeon John Brown, M.D., Bengal Medical Service.

At Calcutta, on the 14th November, John D'Cruz, Esq. Head Assistant of the Insolvent Court, aged 75 years.

At Chandernagore, on the 14th November, Captain T. R. Gordon, aged 43 years.

At Raepore, on the 12th November, Lieutenant F. D. Faber 5th Madras Light Cavalry and Assistant Commissioner Central Provinces, youngest son of Major General Faber, R. E. aged 22 years.

At Cuddalore, on the 15th November, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. W. Standevens, of the General Depot, aged 7 years, also was for many years School Mistress of the Depot, and highly esteemed.

At the Eastchmeest Hospital, Kowloong, on the 22nd October, Patrick Casey, Private Soldier H. M. 98th Regiment aged 28 years.

At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 22nd October, Nicolas Springelkamp, Seaman ex Oldenburg barque *Amerland*.

At Hongkong, on board H.M.S. *Melville*, on the 29th October, Stephen Piper, Gunner, R.M.A., of H.M.S. *Scout*.

At Hongque, on the 11th October Edward L. Hussey, of Brunswick, Main, U. S., aged about 38 years.

At Hongkong, on the 18th October, John Marshall, Master of the British ship *Celestial*, aged 49 years.

At the General Hospital, on the 29th October, Patrick Kelly, Private H.M. 99th Regiment, aged 28 years.

At the Civil Hospital, on the 16th October, 2 destitute seamen, named Henri Meirets, John Rambottom, and Charles Pryde.

At the Detachment Hospital, Kowloong, on the 17th October, Richard Smith, Private, H.M. 99th Regt., aged 25 years.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's S. S. *Jeddo*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 29th November, 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be despatched by payment of the usual fee on same which may be received (at Rampa), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 5 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE—	*Via Marseilles.*	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under 4 ounces	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 4 0
,, 1	10 8	,, 1 0 0
,, 2	2 8 0	,, 1 8 0
,, 3	,,	,, ,,

SCINDE MAIL.

Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, *Tilly*.

The Mails 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR.—NOV.—1863.

Full Moon ....Wednesday 25d. 1h. 52m. P.M.

Days.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	25 St. Catherine, V.	6 14	5 20	10 51	-1 12	
Thur.	26 Jupiter rises at 4 34	6 15	5 20	11 32	11 57	
Fri.	27 Jupiter sets at 3 55	6 16	5 20	0 10	0 27	
Sat.	28 Saturn rises at 4 23.	6 16	5 20	0 45	1 2	
Sun.	29 1st Sunday in Advt	6 17	5 20	1 21	1 38	
Mon.	30 St. Andrew, Alp.	6 18	5 20	1 52	2 4	
Tues	1 Daybreak at 4h. 59m.	6 18	5 20	2 31	2 53	

Date 23rd November Time—8h. 29m. 1

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 25th.—Dresden surrendered, 1813.—Capture of Dwarka, 1820.—Sir Henry Havelock died at Lucknow, 1857.

Thursday 26th.—East India Company incorporated, 1700.—Great storm in England, 1703.—First Battle of Nagpore 1817.—Capitulation at Kars, 1855

Friday 27th.—Princess Marry of Camoridge born, 1838.—Admiral Brunt died, 1855

Saturday 28th.—Capt. D. Ross died, 1849.—Cawnpore relieved by Sir Colin Campbell, and Gwalior Contingent routed, 1857.

Sunday 29th.—Battle of Argaum, 1803.—Polish Revolution commenced at Warsaw, 1830.

Monday 30th.—Tremendous hurricane, and inundation at Cuttack and around Calcutta, 1831.—Massacre of Sinope, 1853.

Tuesday 1st.—Buonaparte crowned, 1804.—Alexander of Russia died, 1825.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND, will play on the Esplanade every THURSDAY evening.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet-Major,
Military Secretary.

Matheran, 22nd Nov. 1863.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Nov. 4	KURRACHEE	Nov. 17
AGRA	Oct. 16	LAHORE	Nov. 14
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 20	MADRAS	Nov. 19
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Oct. 7	MADRAS	Nov. 19
BANGALORE	Nov. 17	MALTA	Oct. 9
CALCUTTA	Nov. 16	MARSEILLES	Nov. 17
CAPE	Aug 3	OUDH	Nov. 18
CEYLON	Nov. 18	PUNJAUB	Oct. 17
COCHIN	Oct. 16	PENANG	Nov. 11
DELHI	Nov. 17	RANGOON	Sept. 16
FRANCE	Oct. 6	SUEZ	Oct. 29
HONGKONG	Oct. 15	SINGAPORE	Nov. 8

THE

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1863.

THE death of Lord Elgin at the present moment will be seriously felt in regard to the conduct of public business in every part of India. After nearly a year of preparation, action was about to be taken in many matters of most vital importance, in which the guiding hand of the Viceroy was indispensable at every step. The meeting of the Legislative Council of India which was to have been held at Lahore, and at which the several Bills, on subjects of the utmost consequence, prepared in a manner so complete and masterly by Mr. Maine were to be produced,—will now no doubt be postponed. The proposed consultations on the Punjab Frontier will fall through, and the mess into which we have got ourselves, by fighting so injudiciously the border tribes, will sadly miss the strong sense and wise counsel of the man who has just passed away in enabling us to find our way out of it.

We should require good evidence to make us believe, that the late Viceroy counselled or at the utmost gave more than a very qualified approval of the expedition that has been sent against the Sitanees, the real responsibility of this enormous blunder, must be shared between Sir Hugh Rose and the conceited authorities of the Punjab.

Sir Robert Montgomery is an able and excellent man. He did famous service in the Punjab, and was the right hand man of Nicholson, and Sir John Lawrence in the crisis of the mutiny; and proved himself equal to the best of our administrators in his settlement of Oude, after the rough reconquest, by Lord Clyde. But he is smitten with the defects of the best of the old Punjab men, they have unbounded faith in themselves, and all who have worked under them, but in no others. Chamberlain was a special favourite of Sir John Lawrence, Montgomery shares his opinion, and both overrated him immensely; to the latter we no doubt owe the appointment of Chamberlain to the command of the expedition against the predatory tribes; he had almost *carte blanche* for the fitting out and the equipment of it—and we are now finding out what a serious bungle they have made of it amongst them.

Sir William Denison is the present master of the situation, but whatever his abilities may be—and we do not in the least sympathise with the attacks, we have seen upon him in the Madras papers—he is too awkwardly placed to do more than just keep the machine going. Interim Governors General have rarely had it in their power to do much, and with one single exception, what they could do they did badly. The exception we refer to was the noted one of Sir Charles Metcalfe, who when Acting Governor General, between the departure of Lord William Bentinck and the arrival of Lord Auckland, had the courage to make the press of India free,—an act so important that even now we may not accurately estimate the consequences,—which offended intensely the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, while both felt it was a work which they dared not undo. But Metcalfes do not appear amongst us every day. Sir William Denison with ability above the average will certainly not make one; and in these circumstances, the affairs of India beyond the mere routine of administration will be pretty much at a stand still for some time to come.

Speculation is rife on the point, to who is likely to be appointed Lord Elgin's successor. The names of two men now in the Cabinet of the present ministry have been repeatedly mentioned in connexion with the office of Governor General of India, viz., the Duke of Newcastle and the Duke of Argyle. Either of these statesmen would, we believe, fill the office as efficiently as any who have gone before them. The Duke of Newcastle's name has repeatedly been mentioned in connexion with it; he is of the same age as Lord Elgin, was his school fellow at Eton, finished his education at Christchurch as the contemporary and friend of our last three Governors General, and entered the public service at the same time, with similar opinions, and under the same leader.

The Duke of Argyle is a younger man by twelve years; he was, we believe, privately educated and came into office, for the first time, under Lord Aberdeen in 1853. He has never held any high office to test his administrative capacity though in debate he excels all the men we have been referring to, except Lord Dalhousie. He has given much attention to Indian questions, he takes the lead in the House of Lords in expounding and defending the policy of Ministers on Indian topics; and the recent articles in the *Edinburgh Review*, on the Administrations of Lords Dalhousie and Canning, which have on good grounds been attributed to him, show how thoroughly he has mastered the important questions therein discussed.

We question much, however, whether either of these noblemen would now accept the office. The emoluments could hardly be an inducement, as both have ample means, and otherwise both are in too high a position amongst English Statesmen, and too near the first place in the Government at Home, to care to risk their chances of it, by taking the first place in the Government of a Dependency, though that Dependency be India. There are no want of less conspicuous Whig Lords of official experience and ability, who would be very glad to take the office and acquit themselves creditably in filling it. Men like Lord Dufferin for example, who refused the Governorship of Bombay, and Lord Wodehouse. Lord Wodehouse is in fact the peer of most mark amongst the younger men of the liberal party. He has already distinguished himself in office and debate, as Under Secretary for Foreign affairs under Lords Clarendon, and Russell, and he filled the office of Ambassador to Russia with great tact and credit for two years—having been the person selected to renew official and friendly relations with that power, at the close of the Crimean War.

There is small hope we suspect of any Indian servant being selected for the office—if such a contingency were in the list of probabilities—we believe Sir Bartle Frere would have as good a chance as any; and Sir Charles Wood himself would admit, that he could not appoint a better man.

The Governor of Bombay has had a more varied experience in all the departments of Indian Official life than any other man who has reached the highest places; and he has so acquited himself in every office he has held, as always to impress his superiors with an opinion that he had capacity for something greater: there can hardly, we

The yenfei have appeared within twenty-seven miles of Hankow, and the Taoutae has announced his intention of removing to Wu-chang on the opposite side of the river.

From Shanghae, the principal news is that the foreigners in Rebel service have withdrawn, owing to the service not coming up to their expectations. The statements of the "rowdy" ex general and of his officers will be found in our supplement. It was said some time ago that the accession of foreigners to the rebel ranks induced Major Gordon to resume command, after he had resigned; he has made the foreign tacticians feel so feeble that they have been glad to lay down their arms to him. It will be seen from Burgevine's statement that he had the fullest reliance on the U.S. Consulate, as we always suspected. He also intimates that many of the leading firms in Shanghae assumed him of their sympathy: some firms have come forward (American firms) and stated that they felt no sympathy for Burgevine in his rebel enterprise. It follows, of course, that if his own countrymen felt no sympathy for him when fighting against British support, that others would be still more apathetic, if not actually hostile.

The ordinary mail news from Shanghae intimates no change in Gordon's position; but private letters inform us that he has started for Wa-lung-jow (five dragon bridge) outside the South west corner of the city, leaving his old position outside the south wall in charge of Macartney. Still later information says that Gordon has succeeded in capturing the place. It appears that, about 8 A.M. on the 24th instant, Major Gordon with about 700 of his troops, assisted by his 4 gamers, the *Hyson* and *Firefly* attacked and captured the position of Wu-lung-jow. The place being situated about two miles from the South-west angle and Sochow and commands the entrance to the Tai-hu Lake, is most important as from it he will be able to do much towards controlling the movements of the rebels on the above named waters. The force engaged in this action consisted of the 1st and 5th Regiments, of which the latter assaulted the stockade and caused it to be evacuated in haste by the garrison, numbering about 1,500. Major Gordon's loss is only about three men slightly wounded. General Ching, not to be out done, attacked another outlying stockade of the same position, and lost a considerable number in killed and wounded; whether he succeeded in taking the stockade or not we do not learn. The most generous admiration follows Gordon wherever he is found, and there is only one unanimous wish regarding him which is that he may pass safely through the fire. An eye-witness of his conduct at the taking of Wu-kong says that his behaviour there could only be likened to Napoleon's at the bridge of Lodi—we say so much knowing that the Major is equally impervious to praise or blame.

We had also at omitted to notice that the stockades at Patachow, on the Grand Canal, were splendidly taken by Gordon on the 12th instant.

An account will be found in another column, of the capture by the Franco-Chinese contingent, from Shaouhsing, of Fyang, which was accomplished with 900 men and four guns.

From the ports on the south Coast we have no news of importance.

All is quiet at Canton, though some parts of the province are said to be disturbed.

A Macao, a newspaper has started as the organ of law, order, and religion.

The Shanghae Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to Earl Russell which will be found in another column. We advise our readers to peruse it, as it replies to charges brought against merchants by Mr. H. N. Loy of the China Customs.

The brief news of the formation is thus be summed up from the *Evening Mail*:—

An article appeared calling attention to the tendency which seems to prevail in Japan towards petty contention. The charge of being troublesome to their consuls has often been brought against the foreign residents in Shanghae, and as often indignantly denied in strong terms. Two cases of glaring misconduct were quoted from the papers; one, in which four men set upon one and gallantly got the better of him; the other, where some Dutch naval officers who had reverted to duelling, and had a whole series of "meetings" arranged, one of which had passed harmlessly off.—The Bishop of Victoria was the subject of a few remarks in reference to the position he assumed with respect to the Cruelties to prisoners to Quin-an.—An article on rowdyism on the Yang-tsze revealed a dreadful picture of the lawless state of the river.—Some remarks were made about the late accident (in July last) at Stone cutters' Island, which was attributed to the unfitness of the landing boat for purposes for which it was used. It appears that only now steps are being taken to remedy the defect, two launches being advertised for in the *Gazette*.—An account of a daring attempt at robbery in the Artillery barracks was given. It appears that there were three Chinamen engaged in it, two of whom are in custody. Sergeant Mackie, in effecting the capture of one of these men, received nine wounds altogether from the scoundrel's knife; we hear that none of the wounds is likely to prove at all serious.—A letter was quoted from the *Shanghae Recorder*, written by Mr. R. C. Antrobus, wherein he "gibbets" two of Mr Stubbendorff's clerks for shooting at his (Mr A.'s) bowls. We call attention to the matter from a knowledge of what is required in the case of a newspaper for the dock of a police court. Mr Antrobus has posted his men in a clear and distinct hand, so that no one can fail to be attracted by the writing; but has the *Recorder* not lapsed from its proper line in becoming the medium of Mr. Antrobus for such a purpose? We do not say it has, but a line should be drawn in such a case, or cases, men will get to be posting each other in the papers right and left. On reading the latter, one's first and last impression may be thus summed up "Dear me; what low fellows these two men must be and what excellent English Mr. Antrobus writes." The journalist's duty is to correct faults in public moral which the magistrate cannot overtake, not to trench upon the functions of both letter and leader in doing his work for him. Of course Mr. Antrobus's purpose was served, and better served he thinks than by the usual channel. The case is exceptional, however and may pass in the circumstances set forth in the first paragraph, viz, that in Shanghae "the power of jurisdiction is not well recognised or defined."—A letter from our Chinkiang correspondent does not give a very encouraging report of business at that port. His picture of the squeeze on merchandize is amusing.—A report was given of an encounter between five of the Hill Gang and two policemen; the latter succeed in "stalking" them by disguising themselves as civilians. They made off, however, one of them with a revolver shot in his arm.

A fire broke out on the morning of the 16th October in some one of the China Houses east of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s offices; engines were soon on the spot and the fire put out.—An article appeared on the subject of Chinese theatres, passage and re-passage between this and the mainland. The activity of the Police was directed to the existence of this nuisance. Notice was taken of a new journal started at Macao under the title of the *Ta-ssi-yang-kuo*; the likelihood is that it will prove a success, being well got up, and written in good Lusitanian.—A case was reported in which an Irish member of the Police force had the temerity to summon John Lamont of the Aberdeen Docks for using objectionable language towards him. It was proved that the abuse was, in the first instance, from the Irishman himself, and Mr May dismissed the case, regretting that Mr. Lamont should have had such jus cause o complain of police inefficiency.—The steamer *Undine* (Captain Robert Baker) furnished a more interesting report than usual, from which it appeared that the Customs steamer *Mercury* with the Commissioner Baron de Smitt on board, had had a brush with pirates and had driven them off; her ammunition ran short, else one or more of the piratical junks would have been captured. Captain Baynton having wrought his midships gun beautifully.—Cold water was thrown upon an attempt to raise money for a Shakespeare memorial, it being very properly considered that memorials to such men as Shakespeare were not wanted. The fee is not much piece of money being remitted from Hongkong for such a foolish purpose.—An article appeared upon the revenue and expenditure of this colony, to which it was mildly suggested that the practice of having an annual surplus ought to be abandoned.—Another instance of Police activity was brought to light in the shape of a re-captured Convict-hulk-man named Cheong Akseang, who was re-gaoled and handed by Constable Lowry a sharp struggle being required before the capture could be completed.—Dates from Shanghae are down to October 17th, and the very interesting news reaches us that the Rebel cause is being deserted by foreigners. As we stated many months ago, life in the rebel ranks has been found little better than an earthly pandemonium and peculiarly unsuitable for men who had indulged in hopes of unmeasured loot and high-pay. The small prospects of success against Major Gordon backed as he proves to be by all the influence and power of England, had evidently satisfied the poor fellows who were seduced to the Taeping ranks that they had committed a blunder; the likelihood is that Gordon's force will now attract better men that it has hitherto done, and that the Taeping gentry will be gradually wiped out. Although reputedly advised by a certain portion of the Press here to ravage the Tea and Silk districts before retiring from their Imperial opponents, it is no likely that the Taepings will take that trouble; indeed, the ravaging of the tea and Silk districts has long been recognised in proper quarters as a bugbear held up to intimidate Her Majesty's government when such intimidation was considered necessary. It is probable that we may get fuller accounts of rebel life now that so many men have abandoned the cause, glad to escape with their lives, as we hinted at, months ago. The prime offender, Burgevine himself has failed to get away from his employers, and it is feared he may suffer badly at their hands. His proceeding lately have shewn a temerity almost amounting to infatuation. That he recently visited Shanghae and was nearly taken by an officer of the Anglo-Chinese fleet is well enough known. It is also a fact that a bonfire of arms under charge of a gentleman belonging to the U.S. Consulate was seized in circumstances which it equally surprised and delighted the whole body of Shanghae "roughs" were not considered by the Consul as evidencing complicity with the rebels. That Burgevine should be visiting and communicating with his friends in Shanghae was undoubtedly calculated to raise the Chung Wang's suspicions of his good faith; and when jealousy has been once excited in the breast of a Chinaman, it is stubbornly retained. This, no doubt, completely unfitted Burgevine and his "pals" for further use as rebel officers, and, though the general's fate is likely to be a dire one, we cannot say it is undeserved. He committed a great error of judgment on his first defection; and those who applauded him, including a portion of the Press, were, in effect, his worst enemies. That the Press should applaud such a cause can only be understood by those who have lived in China and seen how thoroughly contemptible and rotten some portions of the fourth estate have managed to become! the fact is, we like our newspaper reading in the East to be a little "gamey" and support to the Taepings has, among other things, been made use of in order to import that quality to the daily articles. The cause, however, has not been found capable of being bolstered up, and we have now to record its decadence; not that the defection of Burgevine "roughs" is a blow to the Taeping cause, for, in our view of the matter, it is the first evidence of respectability that it has shown of late years, and the nearest approach to administrative ability that we have had it in our power to place on record regarding them.—The English mail with London dates to September 10th arrived here last evening about midnight. The intelligence that the Federals have commenced to use Greek Fire in warfare has created a painful sensation even in the minds of Americans themselves; the fact shows such a total abnegation of all pretensions to chivalrous feeling that men blush crimson to read of it.

The Chair-coolies are rapidly returning to their work and taking out license in the manner prescribed by the ordinance.—The Shanghae Chamber of Commerce has sent to Lord Russell a letter on the subject of the Lay Merwin affair and the alleged cases of smuggling charged against mercantile firms in China.—From Japan we have had nothing but "reports," the principal business of the two newspapers at Yokohama being to contradict each other and themselves. Admiral Kuper's movements is the only topic on which mis-statements have not been published; this is owing to no statements having been made regarding him; and, as his movements are a matter of anxiety here, the Japan intelligence is rather dry. Later intelligence gives details of the murder of a French Naval officer, in circumstances as atrocious as those attending the assassination of Mr. Richardson.—The Playa is to be reconstructed on competent principles, it having been discovered that such was not the case at first.—Intelligence from Shanghae relates the escape of twenty one of Burgevine's officers and men, and latterly the dismissal from the Rebel service, at his own request, of the General himself. Twenty men preferred remaining in Rebel service although free to leave if they choose, probably the life suits them better than any prospects they thought they might have by returning to Shanghae "rowdyism" which is something dreadful.—The Legislative Council met on Wednesday and passed a Bankruptcy Act through a first reading.—The French Mail not having arrived with news of the *St Leger*, a few hints were given to those who might still intend putting their money upon that important event.—The Regatta Committee were censured for mismanagement, and the English Authorities were warned not to let Louis Napoleon take the Loo Choo Islands.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN JAPAN.

THERE has been another fierce attack made upon an unarmed foreigner in Japan, at which we may be rather sorry than angry. The misguided perpetrators on these deeds fancy they perform patriotic actions. What else could have induced Mootamon to attack the three hatless and coatless pic-nickians, whose horses "got entangled" at the critical moment so that they could not get away from the two-sworded assailant? A feeling of patriotic antipathy to those who would demand to live near country without regarding its peculiar laws and constitution prompted the deed. Of course after the affair at Kagoshima, we can understand that Japan will not easily be brought to reason or forced to accept our arguments, and this murder of a French officer as he rode along the highroad unarmed and inoffensive—except to the pride of those who have been accustomed to have the road all to themselves, —shows us that the feeling of antipathy is becoming more intense and ripening into action. We can see in the fierceness of the present outrage that individuals are beginning to catch the belligerent spirit that the Daimios have so studiously endeavoured to excite; we can see also a certain skill in swordmanship that might cause great trouble at close quarters even against the British bayonet. When we see this intensity of hatred and capability of indulging in it side by side with the gentler and meritorious qualities which the whole Japanese people undoubtedly can lay claim to, it excites reflection, and undoubtedly much may not be the proper course to adopt at this crisis, it is a course that many people will adopt.

The Isles of the West are coming into hostile contact with the Country of the Rising Sun. When darkness begins to fall upon Yedo, dawn is often only breaking in London. Is the Pacific group to have the best of it? After travelling triumphantly across two continents and extending our commerce and empire everywhere, are we to be hurled back from Japan? Britain ought to know better than any other nation the haughtiness of an Insular Race. Japan and England are the best examples of this insular peculiar quality that we know of.

ITEMS FROM JAPAN.

THE *Japan Commercial News*, said to be edited by a gentleman connected with H. B. M.'s Consulate at Kanagawa, has the following remarke in its number of September 30th:—

So far back as the 10th of June last in No. 5 of this paper we stated that there was a move among the Daimios of the South to form one or more distinct and independant sovereign states, with which the Singoon would have no connexion whatsoever, and from which foreigners would be excluded or admitted as the new Sovereigns thought fit. Every day seems to advance the realization of this project. On that occasion we used these words,—

"Tosa is said to have a design upon the Islands of Sikoku and Awa; while Mo-o-ri Daizen no Daibon, with his partisans, wishes to form the southern provinces of Nipon—Kishiu to Kiushiu—into a separate kingdom, with Miyo or Osaca for the capital.

This intelligence was thought worthy of serious notice at the time by some of our China contemporaries who have since been inclined to do us less justice.

What will they say to the fact that the natives of the province above referred to, have been recalled from this port and from Yedo, and from every other place in which the Mikado or the Tycoon is acknowledged.

The heads of some seven refractory merchants who were inclined to yield to the natural laws of trade in seeking the best market, are now bleaching on spikes in the city of Kioto for their contumacy towards the said Mo-o-ri and towards the Mikado; and several of our well-known Japanese neighbours, are not only fitting their goods, and their furniture—but their *house hold effects* generally—for sale, likewise in small parcels with the *Hyson* and *Firefly* and a strong detachment from his force, to put into execution their previously formed design of placing themselves under his protection. In an interview with Burgevine the previous evening, they had learned that the Chung Wang's suspicions were so far aroused that he had determined in future not to allow a single foreigner to go outside the walls. Burgevine had gone back into the city, but seeing the steamers, attempted to escape to them and was arrested. The other Europeans in the city endeavoured to follow his example, but were not allowed to pass out of the gate. Those who have got away, owed their escape to stratagem, and to the ignorance, by the rebels out side the wall, of the suspicions of their leader. They were encamped behind some rebel stockades which they had to pass to reach the steamer. On seeing the *Hyson* approach, they advanced in skirmishing order as though to attack her, and were thus able to pass close to the stockades without molestation from the rebel garrison who cheered them on to their apparently desperate undertaking. So soon as the latter discovered that instead of attacking, they were fraternising with Gordon, they opened a heavy fire, without however, doing much damage; and the whole party boarded the steamer and came away. We fear there can be little doubt as to Burgevine's fate; he will fall the first victim to the Chung-wang's rage, and the unfortunate Europeans who failed to escape, if they do not meet a similar fate, are likely to lead a life in future, which will make existence a bane. Some of the misunderstanding with the rebel chiefs is, we believe, attributable to Burgevine's mismanagement; much, to circumstances he could not control—such as the failure to arrive of supplies of arms; and more to the innate suspiciousness of a Chinaman's character.

Such are, so far as we have been able to glean them, the circumstances under which the foreign element has been sent to Lord Russell a letter on the subject of the Lay Merwin affair and the alleged cases of smuggling charged against mercantile firms in China.—From Japan we have had nothing but "reports," the principal business of the two newspapers at Yokohama being to contradict each other and themselves. Admiral Kuper's movements is the only topic on which mis-statements have not been published; this is owing to no statements having been made regarding him; and, as his movements are a matter of anxiety here, the Japan intelligence is rather dry. Later intelligence gives details of the murder of a French Naval officer, in circumstances as atrocious as those attending the assassination of Mr. Richardson.—The Playa is to be reconstructed on competent principles, it having been discovered that such was not the case at first.—Intelligence from Shanghae relates the escape of twenty one of Burgevine's officers and men, and latterly the dismissal from the Rebel service, at his own request, of the General himself. Twenty men preferred remaining in Rebel service although free to leave if they choose, probably the life suits them better than any prospects they thought they might have by returning to Shanghae "rowdyism" which is something dreadful.—The Legislative Council met on Wednesday and passed a Bankruptcy Act through a first reading.—The French Mail not having arrived with news of the *St Leger*, a few hints were given to those who might still intend putting their money upon that important event.—The Regatta Committee were censured for mismanagement, and the English Authorities were warned not to let Louis Napoleon take the Loo Choo Islands.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

THE S. S. *Ottawa* with the English Mail of 10th September arrived here on the evening of the 21st instant, and the French Mail Steamer *Camboge*, with London dates of 17th September this morning.

SHANGHAE.—Our advices from this port are up to the 26th current. English Manufactures have advanced during the fortnight, caused principally by the news of continued firmness of the Cotton market in England, and the reduced stock now on hand. In Grey Shirtings large transactions, partly for shipment to northern ports and a partly speculative have taken place, at an advance of 2m. per piece and in some cases 3m. has been obtained. Dyed Spots, and T-Cloths, have been in demand the former at an advance of 2m. For Woollen goods there is little demand, and prices slightly declined. American goods have advanced from much the same causes as above.

OPIUM.—Malwa.—The market has been dull since the departure of the last mail, natives being unwilling to buy on account of high rates; a decline of 5 to 10 Taels has taken place good drug scarce but the stock of inferior is heavy. Patna has been more in demand than Malwa and a considerable speculative demand exists, prices have advanced during the fortnight from Taels 5 to 10. The following may be considered the quotations:—Malwa good drug Tls. 555; Patna Tls. 500 @ 505. Stocks on hand estimated—Malwa 4,209 chests; Patna 1,150 chests.

EXCHANGE.—Rates close firmly at but a slight variation from last quotations; on London, Bank Paper, 6 months' sight, 6/1 to 6/1¼. Credits, 6/1 to 6/1⅛, Documentary Paper, 6/1⅛ to 6/2 per Tael. On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rupees 298 to 300, on Hongkong, 3 days, sight, 22⅛ to 23, and 15 days sight 23½ to 23¾ per cent, discount.

FREIGHTS.—To London, Tea £3.10 to £3.15; Silk £4.10; Cotton £3.10 per ton, 50 feet. To Liverpool, Cotton £3.7.6 to £3.10 per ton of 50 feet. To New York, Tea £3.15 per ton; Silk £4.10 per ton of 40 feet.

VESSELS LOADING.—For London, 'Anglo Saxon,' 'Hawthorne,' 'J. H. Ransond,' 'Jas. Vinicombe,' 'Lord Canley,' 'Mirage,' 'Osprey,' 'Phillip L.' 'Spirit of the Deep,' 'Queen,' and 'Surat.' For Liverpool, 'Childe Harold,' 'Jas. Gibson.' 'Our Queen,' 'Sappho,' 'Macduff,' 'Thomas S. Stowe, and 'Victoria' For New York, 'Welhelmine.'

HONGKONG, *31st October*.—There has been considerable animation in Imports since the arrival of the English Steamer, and nearly all Cotton goods show an improvement on last quotations, especially Grey Shirtings, for which there has been quite a speculative demand at an advance of 30 to 40 cents per piece on former rates. Cotton Yarn and White Shirtings have met with fair inquiry. Woollens goods are in demand. Long Ells (assorted colors) have advanced slightly, and some little business has been done in Spanish Straipes at former rates. Metals have shown a downward tendency, with little business doing.

FREIGHTS.—To London £3 *a* £3. 10. To New York £4.

EXCHANGE.—On England, Bank Bills, 6 months, sight, 4/9½; Credits, 4/9¼ to 4/9¾. On Bombay, Rs' 232; on Calcutta, Rs. 232.

SHIPPING CHARTERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

(From Parker & Co.'s Freight Circular)

Since our last advices on the 14th instant, there was a moderate amount of business to report, but the freight market has had a tendency and is more encouraging appearance than it has borng for some time previous. There is an enquiry for tonnage for Ningpo to return; also to load at Foochow for New York. American vessels cannot be chartered except for short voyages at low figures. At Shanghae vessels of fair capacity can find employment to Foochow and back for the carriage of lumber, but small vessels are wanted, and as most of the large number now at that port, will probably resort here for employment, we do not look for any very increased rates or demands. At Manila, rates for Hemp are ruling at £5 per 2.0 cwt. to Great Britain but no sugar can be obtained. Business at Coast Ports unimportant.

HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

(From Charles Jameson's Circular.)

My last Opium Report was dated the 13th instant representing a large speculative demand which had previously occurred, and that prices had been very unsteady in consequence. I have now to acquaint you that the market has had a steady decline since that period, and owing to the heavy stock on the Coast no improvement is expected.

PATNA.—Was last quoted at $640 *a* 645 per chest, and has gradually fallen to its present rate of $622 50 *a* 625 per chest (cash), and $611 50, 10th sale to arrive.

BENARES.—Has ranged as usual about $10 below Patna and an average amount of business has been done.

MALWA.—Chinese have cleared freely during the past fortnight at prices from $685 *a* 690 per chest for first sorts, reduction being allowed on inferior kinds. The closing rates of this day are $685 per chest.

TURKEY.—There have been no Imports, and prices have ruled at $550 *a* 555 per picul, sales in quantity of inferior kinds being made at lesser rates.

	Patna.	Benares.	Malwa.
Estimated Stock on the 13th October.	1,089	914	1,542
Imported per Str. *Ottawa*.....	25	136	552
	1,114	1,050	2,094
Exports, &c. &c.....	709	540	1,166
Estimated stock, 30th October 1863...	414	510	928

The following is from Messrs Sharp & Co.'s Circular:

GOLD.—The arrivals of the fortnight amount to three lakhs of dollars worth, and the exports including those by the *Behar* on the 15th October, and excluding those by the *Emeu* to-morrow are rather over that sum, including about a lakh sent to Manila. The market for Gold Leaf during the fortnight, has shown little variation, the price at the close being a little lower than for last Mail.

SILVER.—About four lakhs in Dollar value have been received, and nearly as much has been shipped away including the amount per *Behar*, and excluding the *Emeu*'s bullion cargo to leave to-morrow. The greater part of the above has been sent to India. The market for Gold Leaf during the fortnight, has shown little variation, the price at the close being a little lower than for last Mail.

DOLLAR CURRENCY.—Eight and a half lakhs have come to hand, and five and a half have been shipped away. The whole of the amounts received by English and French Mails were in coin, and a considerable portion of those to hand from San Francisco.

The enquiry for clean Mexicans has been very feeble, and those actually sold have passed at an insignificant premium only.

DISCOUNTS.—Have been made for short at ten per cent, and Mortgages of foreign property have fetched one per cent. per month.

EXCHANGE.—The only fluctuation during the fortnight has been that Bank Bills were at one time quoted "sellers" then "buyers" at 4,9½, and the sellers have it at the close; the rate has been substantially the same throughout.

CEYLON.

(Overland Colombo Observer, Nov. 16.)

THE weather in Colombo, since the date of our last summary has continued to be dry and hot, and the long-shore wind peculiar to the North-East monsoon has fully set in. Considerable apprehension is now entertained that we shall have no great fall of rain for some time to come,—December and January being ordinarily two of our driest months—and if so, 1863 will certainly shew an unprecedentedly small return of rainfall for Colombo. Meantime the long-continued drought is very trying and our lake is at a very low ebb indeed, patches of mud and sand-banks dotting its surface all over.

By the steamer conveying our next Mail from Galle, probably about the 29th of this month, we suppose His Excellency the Governor will take his departure for Europe on leave of absence. His health continues in a precarious condition, and the change of climate is imperatively called for. Sir Charles MacCarthy assumed the reins of the Ceylon Government on the 22nd October 1860 when the Railway question was in a very unsatisfactory state. An Ordinance was passed in that year for dissolving on equitable terms, and by mutual consent, the existing contract with the Railway Company in England which eventually led to the conclusion of the present arrangement—one inspiring us with the belief that in two years more we shall see the iron horse doing its destined work between Colombo and Kandy to the great pleasure and satisfaction of all concerned.

The Ordinances passed in 1861 and 1862 amount to 41 in number to which if we add the 9 more enacted this year the total will be 50. We need not say that some of those are not only calculated to promote the social and moral improvement of the inhabitants, but they also tend to a vigorous developement of the productive resources of the Island. It is perfectly true that the Governor is not very popular just now and that some of his acts were ill-advised and injudicious. Granted that he has risked that popularity which he ought to have secured, we may ask in return who is the Governor that has left this colony without some degree of unpopularity. Even Sir Henry Ward was obliged to say on one occasion:—

"I do not pretend to undervalue popularity. I will not disguise from you that the temporary interruption of that cordiality, which was so long maintained between us, has cost me *many bitter hours*. I am not the man to conceal my convictions from you, for the sake of gaining a little temporary—trumpery—applause by chiming in with the feelings of the many and you would despise me if I did so. No gentlemen, the Popularity, to which I aspire, must be founded upon a course of action of which my reason and my conscience approve; and until I am satisfied that I am wrong, you must allow me to advocate what I believe to be your interest rightly understood."

The question of our Military Expenditure is again uppermost in the public mind—and public meetings are to be held in Colombo and Kandy for the purpose of protesting against the additional call for £30,000 from the revenue of this Colony, made by the Home Government in connection with our last. The following Comparative statement of the Military Expenditure for 1860, 1861 and 1862 defrayed by the Government of Ceylon will be interesting:—

	1860.	1861.	1862
Contribution to Queen's Chest.	£24,000	£24,000	£24,000
Pensions	6,794	6,762	6,618
Warlike and Ordnance Stores...	27,814	9,025	9,292
Colonial Pay and Allowances...	38,155	42,698	40,037
Commissariat Charges after deducting Stoppages.....	18,082	18,051	16,439
Total.....	£114,845	£100,539	96,381

It is rumoured here that the last homeward-bound steamer of the Messageries Imperiales Company (the *Donnai*) which left Galle on the 10th instant conveyed intelligence from Japan of the murder of several Frenchmen by the Japanese.

Another rumour—the truth of which we are inclined to believe, is that the famous Confederate Cruiser *Alabama* is now sailing about our coasts off Galle. Indeed it is stated that she was pursued by a fishing smack from that port only a few days ago, and it is further stated that the American vessel, the *Wilson*, now much over-due here from Calcutta, has been probably captured by her.

We append the usual abstracts of the exports of coffee during the fortnight:—

	Plantation.	*Native.*	*Total.*
4 ships for LONDON, with cwts.....	9,704	7,160	16,864
1 ship for MAURITIUS with cwts.....	30	,,	30
Total 5 ships with cwts.	9.734	7,160	16,894
Total from 1st to 12th Nov. 1863, cwts.	32,043	13,423	45,466
do. do. 1862, ,,	35,904	16,427	52,331
Decrease of Cwts....	3,861	3,004	6.865

The distribution of the above export is shown as follows:—

DISTRIBUTION OF COFFEE CROP EXPORTED FROM CEYLON FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1862, TO 12TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

Places.		*Plantation.*	*Native.*	*Total*
LONDON	cwt...	32,013	13,423	45,436
MAURITIUS.....	,,	30	,,	30
Total.....	cwt.	32,043	13,423	45,466

We have already made our remark in the *Overland Observer*, on the exports for the calendar years, and that up to the 30th September; but we are now able to give the exports of Ceylon coffee of each kind, for seasons ending 10th October from 1849 to 1863 inclusive, with the total, and average value per cwt. of the same for that period. Besides these additional details, the present statement is valuable in so far as it excludes all coffee not the produce of Ceylon, while that made up by the Chamber of Commerce to the 30th September of each year, generally comprises a small quantity grown on Continental India and imported to our Island in native vessels. But there is also a considerable quantity, in the aggregate, taken away from our island in native and other small vessels, of which the usual commercial return takes no cognizance. For instance 1,903 cwts. by the *Adela* from Galle and 729 in the *Alphonsine Irma* from Colombo, shipped for Mauritius about May last, were not included—and we now find that the total difference between the Customs and Chamber of Commerce returns of exported coffee from 10th October 1862 to that date of 1863, is about 14,000 cwts. It seems then that 807,000 cwts. of coffee, the produce of Ceylon, were exported from our shores for the past season, ending 10th October, as follows:—

		Value.
Plantation cwts.	649,194	£1,752,823
Native ... ,,	158,151	£316,302
Total ,, .	807,345	£2,069,125

There is evidently some mistake here in the classification of the coffee under the heads Plantation and Native, as the former is some 60,000 cwts. above the Chamber of Commerce return, while the latter is 46,000 below it. Meantime, by a reference to the table it will be seen that the increase in all the columns opposite 1863 is very marked; a leap from 600,000 to 807 000 cwts. in a single year is of course unprecedented; and no less striking is the value placed on this quantity, of £2,069,000 against £1,598,000 the highest amount in any one previous year.

A statement regarding our Customs revenue shews us that within the months of the present year closing with September, the total collection amounted to £207,822 (on Imports £167,676 and on Exports £40 145)—against £162,050 the collection of the same period last year in the proportion of 133,943l. on Imports, and 28,106l. on Exports. The increase in favour of 1863, is therefore 45,772l.; and we learn that in October this comparative increase in this branch at Colombo amounts to 9,000l. and at Galle to 2,000l., raising the total advance in the Customs revenue to close upon 53,000l.

We are glad to learn, that under the head "Blank and Judicial Stamps" an increase of more than £5,000 has been realized in the 9 months of this year as compared with the corresponding period of 1862. Much truth is contained in the remarks from both likes—in former days litigation which characterizes the Singhalese, the duty on stamps has been singularly productive." This, we think, is particularly true of the Central Province, where, we hear, the increase is the largest amounting to £2,800! From the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council upon the present Stamp Ordinance (No. 11 of 1861.) it would appear that they fully anticipated the increase, for the Report says, "In the various alterations proposed, the Committee have had in view the interests of the revenue as well as the growing requirements of commerce; but the Committee have not hesitated to recommend the imposition of higher rates whenever they appeared to them to be called for. It is believed that a Schedule framed on these suggestions, will increase the revenue arising for Stamp duties, and tend to facilitate commercial transaction." We also understand that the composition duty on Bank notes amounts to £2,200, which shows that the circulation of the two Banks has greatly increased. We observe that on the 30th October last the notes of the two Banks in circulation, amounted to £292,558.

COMMERCIAL.

Since the date of our last report, there has not been much business doing, except in Shipping operations which, owing to the fine weather, have been pushed on vigorously.

Six vessels have cleared outward: four for London, viz., *Marinas*, *Queen of England*," '*Regia*, and '*Benluther* (from Galle); one for Mauritius the '*Eleanore*"; and the *Geelong* for Falmouth, via Tuticorin for orders.

The quantity of Coffee taken by them is 9,735 cwts Plantation and 7,160 cwts Native, in all 16,895 cwts. Plantation Coffee is rather lower in price and we have heard of a small lot having been purchased at 13s 6d per Bushel; but for high grown parcels on the spot, our last quotation of 14s. would have to be paid.

In native kinds there are no transactions to advise, and contractors, though they ask from 48s to 49s per cwt for unpicked and undried with 10 per cent allowance, and 55s picked and dried, would be willing to make occasions to purchasers.

Cocoa-nut oil.—No sales have taken place in this article and we may requote 28s per cwt as the nominal value.

Tinneveley Cotton has again advanced in price, and several contracts have been entered into at 416 Rupees per Candy. The Chetties are now asking still higher.

IMPORTS—The Market for Imports has not shewn any improvement since we last wrote, and the re-action from the late excited state, which set in immediately after the departure of the Mail of 16th ultimo, still exists; although advices from home shew that the Cotton Market is in a firmer position than it has hitherto been. Owing to the scarcity of room at the Custom House, the few vessels that have arrived from England, have not been able to discharge much of their cargoes, and the market has not in consequence been materially influenced by them.

Grey Shirtings, Jacconets, Cambrics and White Goods generally, have been very quiet and with the exception of Prints of good new styles and patterns, which are required for Christmas supplies, there has been little or nothing doing in Piece Goods.

Hoop iron is still in demand at remunerative prices, but other kinds of Metal and Hardware are dull and inactive.

Rice still remains very low in prices. The continuous and numerous arrivals from Calcutta exercising a depressing influence on the market. Some sales of White Ballam were made a few days ago at from 12s 2½ a 12s 6d per Bag,—prices which, at present Calcutta rates, cannot but leave considerable loss to importers.

FREIGHTS—have advanced from 5s to 10s per ton and we quote.

For Coffee in Casks	£4	0	0	at 4	5	0
,, ,, Bags	1	10	0			
,, Coconut Oil	No transaction.					
,, Cinnamon	3	10	0			
,, Coir	3	15	0			
,, Ebony	2	0	0			
,, Dead Weight	1	5	0			

EXCHANGE—The Banks have raised their rates of discount 2 per cent since the departure of last Mail, and the Buying rate for 6 months' Bills on London is now at 7 per cent, and 5 per cent the Selling rate.

CAPE.

CRUISE OF THE "VANDERBILT."

(South African Advertiser, Sept. 19)

The *Vanderbilt* was put in commision at New York on the 4th of November, 1862, and left that port on the 10th of the same month for a cruise in the North Atlantic. She returned to New York on the 30th of November, having been as far North as lat. 45° N.; as far East as long. 55° W.; and as far South as Bermuda, stopping at that place sixteen hours.

She left New York the second time on the 10th of December, for another cruise in the North Atlantic, cruising to the northward and eastward to lat. 44° N., long. 41° W., and from thence easterly by south towards the Azores, anchoring at Payal on the 24th of December, and leaving on the 31st, cruising westerly by north to lat. 42° N., long. 41° W., from thence westerly by south, towards the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and anchoring in Hampton Roads on the 17th January.

She left Hampton Roads on the 30th of January, and ran down to Havana; lay a few hours, and cruised to the westward, through the Old Bahama Channel, and anchored in the harbour of Kingston, Jamaica. From Kingston she cruised to the eastward, overhauling all vessels. Ran into St. Thomas on the 13th of February, coaled, and left on the 20th, cruising to the southward and eastward, stopping at point a Pitre, Gaudalope and St. Pierre, Martinique. Running back, she arrived off St. Thomas on the 25th. Saw a large steamer standing to the westward: gave chase and came up with her, when she proved to be the steamer *Peterhof*. *The Vanderbilt* sent an officer on board to examine her papers: found them unsatisfactory, inasmuch as the only clearance she had was a "searcher's clearance," with "cocket card" attached, for 27 chests of tea (1781 lbs.); whereas the captain acknowledge to having 600 tons of cargo but could not show either manifest, bill of lading, or invoice—in fact could give no account of it whatever; he had only a rough memorandum of it, with the rates of freight attached; and had seven passengers, but no passenger-list. The *Vanderbilt* put a prize-crew on board and sent her to New York, where she has since been condemned.

The *Vanderbilt* continued her cruise, running to the southward and eastward, anchoring with a boat on the 23rd of April. Left on the 25th, cruising to the eastward, stopping at St. Johns and St. Thomas; from there, cruising to the southward and eastward, through the French Islands, and as far south as Barbadoes. Returning, anchored at Frederiebstadt, Santa Cruz, on the 8th of May. Left on the 11th, ran over to St. Thomas, and anchored there the same day. Coaled and left on the 25th; communicated with the shore at Blanquilla, and anchored at La Guayra on the 28th. Leaving La Guayra, cruised to the westward: Communicated with the shore at Curacoa. From Curacoa, cruised to the northward, communicating with the shore at Santa Cruz, and anchoring at St. Thomas on the 4—June. Leaving St. Thomas, cruised to the southward and eastward; coaling at Point a Pitre: communicated with the shore at Barbadoes. Continued cruising to the southward and eastward, communicating with the shore at Fernando Noronha on the 4th of July, and anchored at Pernambuco on the 5th.

The *Vanderbilt* continued cruising to the southward and eastward, stopping at Trinidad Island, and coaling at Rio de Janeiro. Leaving Rio, cruised to the eastward, stopping at St. Helena. From St. Helena, cruised to the southward and eastward. Ran into False Bay on the afternoon of August the 30th, and found that the Confederate steamer *Georgia* had left Simon's Bay the night previous. Stood out again, and cruised to the southward and eastward. Off Cape Agulhas, fell in with the Dutch barque *Johanna Elizabeth*, which vessel had lost her spars and injured her rudder, and was unable to get into any port; towed her into False Bay, and stood out again, cruising to the southward and eastward, boarding all vessels we fell in with. Being nearly out of coal, and in need of some repairs to machinery, ran into Simon's Bay and anchored on the 3rd of September, having steamed twenty-nine thousand two hundred and sixty-one (29,261) miles since leaving New York.

THE CAPTURE OF THE "PETERHOFF."

The *Peterhoff* was a British steamer of about 650 tons, bound with a cargo from London to Matamores, upon the Rio Grande in the Gul

barrister feels out of place at a court-martial, and this is the way he says it:—"Counsel, under such circumstances, when attending at a trial before a tribunal brilliant and imposing in appearance, feels, in spite of the dignified courtesy exhibited to him on all sides, in a position anomalous and exquisitely embarrassing." Do these thirty-seven words add much to the simple fact which has been already stated in ten? They merely tell us that soldiers are civil and wear uniforms.

When reduced by these reforms to about a third of its size, Mr. Warren's book would be found to have held in suspension some valuable matter. It might then be fairly described by some such title as, "An Essay on the Departments of the Legal Profession," as it would consist of an account of the nature of the law administered by various courts, and the routine of the business transacted by different classes of barristers. The best part of the book, on the whole, is the account given of the relation between law and equity; and though this is neither original nor philosophical, it certainly has the merit of putting together a good deal of floating information, sufficiently familiar to lawyers, but not perhaps easily accessible elsewhere in a collected form. The subject, however, is treated as usual in a flabby way, and what with complements to the great Lord Mansfield, and "note the noble language of Blackstone," the matter is never grappled with. A heap of authorities (not ill-chosen, however) is laid before the reader, and he is left pretty much to draw his own conclusion It is, however, fair to add that notwithstanding his defects, both in style and in thought, Mr. Warren knows a good deal about the subjects on which he writes, and has the gift of treating them in an interesting way. The very looseness of his style is, for some purposes, a recommendation. The reader can take his time. He is pretty sure not to miss the general drift of of his instructor, and he need not bestow close or sustained attention on what he reads. The book is easy and intresting, and there are few law books indeed of which this can be said. The chapters on international law and special pleading are good specimens of Mr. Warrens powers though the latter is a good deal disfigured by his characteristic defects. He has, for instance, the simplicity to say. "It may be safely said that those have been the warmest panegyrists of special pleading who have been best acquainted with its principles and details." Did he really think that those eminent persons would cry stinking fish at their own tables, or that, after a life passed in the tan-yards, they would doubt that there was nothing like leather?

The legal merits of the book are less likely to be interesting to general readers then the way in which it deals with less technical matters. No living man except Mr. Warren could or at all events would, have written the first half of the first volume. Almost every page gives one the lively image of a man who regards his profession with an enthusiastic vanity which is almost sublime in its unconscious absurdity. The book implies that a successful barrister must be a sort of moral, intellectual, and philosophical phœnix, a glorified edition of the model hero of *Ten Thousand a Year*—the holy Aubrey. Every step in his career is delineated by Mr. Warren with the panting solicitude of one who, having himself ascended to the seventh heaven, yeans over those who are about to ascend the Jacob's ladder he scaled hand in hand with a variety of angels in wings and gowns. Thus the chapter on the choice of the bar begins thus:—"Student, throbbing with the worthy desire of distinction, have you adequately reflected on the step you are about to take?" After several pages about the dark and the bright side of an advocate's life, comes a description of the scenes in which his powers are displayed:—

TRIAL BY JURY is the more obvious and attractive sphere, &c. Here Justice may be seen, if one may venture to speak of her, in her most vivacious and, as it were, ambitious attitude and action, undertaking publicly to wrestle with human nature, strip it of its closest disguises, extort its most cherished secrets, and expose the deepest motives and springs of action. Who can paint in too brilliant or imposing hues the scenes afforded by a densely-crowded Court—judge, jury, witnesses, the bar, with public all breathless and palpitating with emotion, &c.?

Any one who has seen the eagerness with which the circuit news-papers are appropriated on their appearance, in the midst of the most exciting trial, will be of opinion that the "hues" may easily be laid on his subject that he cannot speak is so affected it quietly. He asks the student, of any merely whether he has money enough not to the bar, but with touching solemnity, whether he has "*adequate pecuniary resources.*" He concludes with an attempt to impress him with a "fitting conception of the dignified and important duties which he undertakes," and gives and suggests the use of a short prayers on the subject, drawn up by Dr. Johnson. Perhaps, however, the most remarkable passage is one in which he cheers his possible despondency by a touching mixture of arithmetic and Scripture:—

Names could be easily mentioned of those who know scarce a year's interval between an income of two or three hundred pounds and as many thousands a year. In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye the desolate darkness is dissipated, &c. The grotesqueness of this adaptation of sacred language is heightened by the printer, who has converted twinkling into "twinking; but it is gilding refined gold to add to the impression which is created by a parallel between a sudden increase of income and the transformation of those who shall be the living witnesses of the general resurrection of the dead at the last day.

Intense respectability, exuberant morality, and the most beautiful religious principle shine out of every page of Mr. Warren's book. To judge from its tone, the Northern Circuit must be a school of the most elevated piety. Pages of indignant virtue stigmatize every kind of excess with merited infamy:—

As for one of the grosser besetments, intemperance—that is now becoming a vulgar vice.

. . Is it of consequence to the young counsel to stand well with attorneys, and solicitors, and others who are likely to put business in his way? Then let him beware how he so fatally compromises himself as to indulge in dissolute habits, which are soon known and noised abroad.

What would my Warren think of this? let me fancy that his eye is upon me!—should be the ejaculation of every "young counsel" who may feel an uneasy consciousness that he is in danger of drinking too much of the circuit wine. The austere form of his friendly guide cannot fail to lead him back into the paths of sobriety where alone briefs are to be found. Sobriety, however, is far from being the only virtue with which he will have been impressed. The praises of early rising, which, in Mr. Warren's chaste and delicate English, "will demand the accompaniment of early retiring," lead by an easy transition to the subject of the Sabbath-day, the observance of which is advocated on the joint authority of Lord Hale and the prophet Isaiah. A little further on we learn that no one whose moral and religious character is not altogether unimpeachable can hope to succeed at the bar. The path of promotion is closed to a man "if he be addicted to immoral and profligate conversation; if he openly indulge in a dissolute course of life; if he be chargeable with recklessness and unconscientiousness in money transactions; if *he evince a palpable disregard of, or contempt for religion and its ordinances.*" In any of these cases he will never sit in Parliament—not even for Marylebone—nor hold Government briefs nor rise to any official distinction. The attorneys will fly from him in horror if it is whispered that he goes to consultations on a Sunday; they never come near an unmarried father; and the absence of a judge from any service, morning or afternoon, in an assize town would probably provoke very unpleasant questions in Parliament. It was once proposed that vacancies amongst the Bishops should be filled by superannuated Judges, but the merit of discovering that the fact of a man having reached the one bench proves that he has all the qualities that would be required on the other, is Mr. Warren's own. There is an inimitable splendour about it which would be tarnished by criticism.

The purity and orthodoxy of Mr. Warren's literary taste is as characteristic as the beauty of his morals. He always praises and shakes his head exactly in the right place. He goes into an ecstasy about Chillingworth, and triumphantly bids his unlucky student (who has a terribly hard time of it if he goes through the whole of Mr. Warren's course) take up the cudgels with him. "Can you discover in a word, a defect or a redundancy in either thought or expression? Can you put your finger anywhere upon a fallacy? Try! Tax your ingenuity and acuteness to the utmost." Chillingworth, however, is not enough. "Let the student also, if so minded, try a fall (if one may be pardoned such an expression) with that giant thinker, Bishop Butler." These are suspiciously safe names to praise, and the fact that imposing authorities can be cited in support of such praises suggests an obvious reason for their selection. Mr. Warren would probably be scandalized if his student replied that there are one or two soft places both in Chillingworth and in Butler. Chillingworth hardly answers Knott's remark that his (Chillingworth's) principles cannot be reconciled with the infallibility which he ascribed to the Bible. Mr. James Mill showed long ago that Butler did not clearly understand the nature of probability; and one, at least, of his most important arguments may be shown to be true only if it is used for a purpose which he would probably have repudiated.

The book is all of a piece. Abstract the portion of solid matter which it contains, and what is left is such stuff as *Ten Thousand a Year* is made of. The oddity of it lies in its being applied to such a subject as law, and addressed to such a body of men as law students.

Business Announcements.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL beg to announce their new arrivals of
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes,
Galvanized Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers.
Weighing Machines, Beams and Scales.
Fire Engine by Shand and Mason, also spare Leather Hoses.
Fire Plugs, Stop Cocks, &c.
Portable Steam Engines, Force and Lift Pumps.
"Howards" Patent Ploughs.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

THE RED BOOT MART, established, 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots, Shoes, and solid Leather Portmanteaux.
N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.
R. F. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
Less 10 per cent. allowed for cash.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

JACOB AND COMPANY.
CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Kilwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Kilwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegeny, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron		Rs 28
Do. Do.	best	" 33
Do. Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	" 36
Do. Do.	Carpet-lined	" 40
Do. Do.	with Hood, best	" 60
Double Perambulators, with Apron		" 32
Do. Do.	Do.	" 35
Do. Do.	best	" 38
Do. Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	" 40
Do. Do.	With Hood, best	" 60
Do. Do.	best Imitation Cane Sides.	" 67

CLOCKS.

American 1-day Clocks		Rs. 8
Do. 8 "	Do.	" 15
Do. 1 "	Tudor Clocks with Alarm	" 14
Do. 8 "	Do. do.	" 20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 5 to 44 each.
Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oak, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Fancy Sticks, &c. Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Fancy Balls, &c. &c.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKET-MATERIALS—

Best Cork Balls		Rs. 5 0
Do. do.		" 3 12
1st Youth's do.		" 3 0
Do. do.		" 1 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats		" 11 0
Do. Malacca, do.	do.	" 8 0
Do. Men's Mitts No. 1	do.	" 5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled		" 6 8
Do. Boys' do.	various prices.	

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWERS size 2½ and 2¾ in., each		Rs. 10 0
CUPBOARD.		
STRAIGHT; *To screw on Plate.*	CUT; (*To let in Flush.*)	3,3½ & 4, ins. ea.. 10 8
BOX CHEST. 2½, 2¾ 3 and 3½ in, each		Rs. 11 to 12
PAD LOCKS, 2½, 2¾, 3 and 3½ in., each		" 14 to 17 0
SAFE with Patent Locks		Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.
Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.
CASH BOXES.

Toilet	— 6 long, 3½ wide, 2¼ deep	each	Rs.	18 0
No. 00	— 7½ " 4½ " 3 "	"	"	20 0
No. 0	— 9 " 5¾ " 3¼ "	"	"	21 0
No. 2	—9 ¾ " 6 " 3¾ "	"	"	23 0
No. 3	—10½ " 6 " 4 "	"	"	25 0
No. 4	—12 " 7 " 5 "	"	"	28 0
No. 5	—13 " 8 " 5½ "	"	"	32 0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1	—14½ long, 9 wide, 5½ deep	each	Rs.	25 0
No. 2	—15½ " 9½ " 6¼ "	"	"	28 0
No. 3	—17½ " 10½ " 7¼ "	"	"	33 0
No. 4	—19 " 12½ " 7¾ "	"	"	39 0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1	—13¾ long, 9½ wide, 8¾ deep	each	Rs.	23 0
No. 3	—16¾ " 12¾ " 11 "	"	"	30 0
No. 6	—23¾ " 16¾ " 11¾ "	"	"	45 0

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3	—16¾ long, 12¾ wide, 6 deep	each	Rs.	32 0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED DESPATCH BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.
The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.
T. & Co. have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Cheese Scoops, Mugs, Mote, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years		Rs. 225
Do. Do. Do.	second class	" 200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years		" 90
Do. Do. Do.	second class	" 75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London.		" 185
Do. Do. Do.	second class	" 175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones		" 80
Do. Do. Do.	second class	" 65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted		" 85
Do. Do. Do.	second class	" 75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit		" 40
Do. Do. Do.	second class	" 35
Best made Gold Levers, by Petee		" 60
Do. Do. Do.	second class	" 55
Best made Silver Watches, by Petee		" 35
Do. Do. Do.	second class	" 30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from		Rs. 15 to " 30
Railway Time Keepers.		Rs. 30 to " 60
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt Waist Buckles.		
Large assortment of Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from		Rs. 30 to " 60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter		" 25
Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases.		
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.		
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article		
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Briar Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.		
Ladies' Companions in mother-o'pearl from Rs. 10 to 25.		
Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached. Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket. Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.		
American Flycatchers.		
Clocks of every descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.		

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits		Rs. 30
Royal Arch do.		" 30
Master Masons' Apron		" 15
Do. Sash		" 15
Rose Croix Jewels.		" 10
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case		" 20
Kt. T. Patee Cross		" 10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels		" 30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel		" 15
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case		" 14
Ribbon from 1¼ to 2¼ inches, Skins, Rosettes, Tassels, &c.		

Terms—Cash.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.

Mr. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brothers in London to make Watches for the Bombay market (only), which enables him to sell their first-class Silver Watches, (Priced Rs. 99) for Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country and specially made for the climate.

CONDITION OF SALE,

To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair for that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.
PAID UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.
RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta.	Surat.
Madras.	Ahmedabad.
Sholapore.	Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	1 d. per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
Do.	at 3 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
Do.	at 2 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
Do.	at 1 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
Do	on Demand do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	2s. 0¼d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th Nov. 1863. Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,340,168 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, *Military Square.*
THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above mentioned places as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight		2s. 1½d. per Rupee.	
" 3 Do.	Do.	2s. 1d.	"
On Demand		2s. 0¼d.	"
On France 6 months' sight		2·66 cts.	"
" 3 Do.	Do.	2·63	"
On Demand		2·58	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s.	1d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	3 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	2 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
"	1 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	On demand	...	
On Scotland	do.	...	2s. 0¾d.
On Ireland	do.	...	

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... 2s.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th November 1863. Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.
Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs. Forman & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight		2s.	1½d. per Rupees.
4	do.	2s.	1½d. do.
3	do.	2s.	1½d. do.
2	do.	2s.	1½d. do.
1	do.	2s.	1d. do.
On demand		2s.	0¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts		2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3	"
" 6	5	"
" 12	6	"

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the Bank supplied.
Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.
The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in the case of Dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.
All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.
On Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
Bombay, 25th November 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Do. " at 3 " at 2s. 1½d. "
Do. " Demand..... } 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. Scotland " }
Do. Ireland " }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0¾d. "
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six month's sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand		2 per ct. per annum
Do.	3 months' sight	3 "
Do.	"	4 "
Do.	12 "	5 "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realisation should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 18th November 1863.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris" Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his ars
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Bridal Bouquet
Kiss me Quick	Friendship Offerings
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Patchouli
Something New	Sweet Briar
Jockey Club	Jasmine
New Mown Hay	Forget Me Not
Rough and Ready	Ess Bouquet
Frangipanni	The Provence Rose
SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of	Pistachio Nut Complexion Powder
Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

Banks.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office .....LONDON. | Branch Office ...EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	1½d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s.	1½d. do.
"	3 do.	2s.	1½d. do.
"	2 do.	2s.	1d. do.
"	1 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
"	On demand	2s.	0¾d. do.
Circular Notes		2s.	0¾d. do.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privileges, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Account to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realises Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.
RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at		2s.	1½d. per Rupee.
4	Do.	at 2s.	1½d. "
3	Do.	at 2s.	1½d. "
2	Do.	at 2s.	1d. "
1	Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office)		at 2s.	0¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.	
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th November 1863. Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.
Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (